

September 1995). The remaining 4 eggs pipped and the 4 snakes emerged on 21–22 September 1995 (125–126 days incubation period). This incubation period was 31–32 days longer than the 94 days reported by McCoid (1994, *op. cit.*).

We maintained two hatchlings (397 and 402 mm total length) in captivity. Three species of geckos, *Leptodactylus lugubris*, *Hemidactylus frenatus*, and *Gehrya mutilata*, were offered to the snakes, but only *L. lugubris* between 25–30 mm SVL were consumed. Size is apparently the basis for this selectivity, as we have not found juvenile *H. frenatus* or *G. mutilata* as small as 25–30 mm SVL and specimens of *L. lugubris* exceeding 30 mm SVL were not consumed. We also presented the snakes with small grasshoppers (25 mm total length), and on four occasions, they were consumed. A larger praying mantis (50 mm) was also offered, but not consumed. To our knowledge, this is the first record of *B. irregularis* on Guam deliberately consuming insects. Savidge (1988, J. Herpetol. 22:275–282) concluded that the insects (all <10 mm total length) found in larger *B. irregularis* (>600 mm SVL) resulted from incidental intake through consumption of lizards. However, our observations suggest a possible role for insects as prey for small *B. irregularis*. In some situations, control and containment efforts for *B. irregularis* involving prey base reductions may have to consider this previously unrealized prey item for young snakes.

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BOIGA IRREGULARIS (Brown Tree Snake). **INCUBATION and DIET.** *Boiga irregularis* is an exotic species on Guam that has been responsible for the extirpation or substantial reductions of Guam's forest birds (Savidge 1987, Ecol. 68:660–668), fruit bats (Wiles 1987, Pac. Sci. 41:148–157), and native lizard species (Rodda and Fritts 1992, J. Herpetol. 26:166–174). Despite intensive study, only one report of a successful incubation of a clutch of *B. irregularis* eggs has appeared in the literature (McCoid 1994, Herpetol. Rev. 25:69–70). We report here on the successful incubation of a second clutch on Guam and the diet accepted by the hatchlings.

On 18 May 1995 a *B. irregularis* (1.7 m total length) captured on Andersen Air Force Base deposited a clutch of 8 adherent eggs. Three of the eggs shriveled within a few days of deposition. The remaining 5 eggs were incubated at ambient temperature (ca. 25–30°C) and humidity (>95%) in a glass terrarium using slightly moistened casuarina needles (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) as a substrate. After 74 days (31 July 1995), an egg that was discolored was opened, revealing a well-formed, live embryo 142 mm total length. After 120 days the eggs became noticeably dimpled (17